Amendments to the Claims

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

1. (original) A method for preparing optionally substituted {N-[1-(S)-carbalkoxy-3-phenylpropyl]-S-alanyl-2S, 3aR, 7aS-octahydroindole-2-carboxylic acid} and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, characterized in that a racemic mixture of optionally substituted *trans*-octahydroindole-2-carboxylic acid is reacted with the N-carboxyanhydride of {N-[1-(S)-alkoxycarbonyl-3-phenylpropyl]-L-alanine}, which is optionally substituted on the phenyl ring, in a suitable inert solvent, and subsequently the resulting optionally substituted {N-[1-S-carbalkoxy-3-phenylpropyl]-S-alanyl-2S, 3aR, 7aS-octahydroindole-2-carboxylic acid} is isolated.

2. (original) The method as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the compound is isolated by crystallization.

3. (previously amended) The method as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the compound {N-[1-S-carbethoxy-3-

phenylpropyl]-S-alanyl-2S, 3aR, 7aS-octahydroindole-2-carboxylic acid} (trandolapril) is prepared.

4. (previously amended) The method as claimed in claim 2 characterized in that the resulting diastereomer mixture is converted into a suitable salt, preferably the hydrochloride, sulfate or phosphate, preferably into the hydrochloride, the desired diastereomer salt is crystallized and then the desired compound, preferably, for example, trandolapril, is liberated therefrom, and the compound obtained in this way is subsequently converted where appropriate into a suitable salt.

5. (previously amended) The method as claimed in claim 2, characterized in that desired diastereomer, preferably trandolapril, is crystallized directly from the reaction mixture and, where appropriate, the compound is subsequently converted into a suitable salt.

6. (previously amended) The method as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that optionally substituted [N-(1-S-carbalkoxy-3-phenylpropyl)-S-alanyl-2S, 3aR, 7aS-octahydroindole-2-carboxylic acid] compounds in which "carbalkoxy" means carbethoxy, carbopropoxy or carbobutoxy, preferably carbethoxy, and the 3-phenylpropyl radical is

optionally substituted on the phenyl by methyl, ethyl, propyl or butyl, preferably in the ortho or para position, and is preferably unsubstituted, are prepared.

7. (previously amended) The method as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that a pharmaceutically acceptable salt is prepared, preferably a salt with hydrochloric acid, oxalic acid, tartaric acid, methylsulfonic acid, benzenesulfonic acid.

8. (previously amended) The method as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the reaction of the NCA of {N-[1-(S)-alkoxycarbonyl-3-phenylpropyl]-L-alanine} with *rac.* octahydroindole-2-carboxylic acid is carried out at a temperature in the range from about -20°C to room temperature, with the NCA of {N-[1-(S)-alkoxycarbonyl-3-phenylpropyl]-L-alanine} preferably being added to a suspension of *rac.trans*-octahydroindole-2-carboxylic acid in a mixed aqueous solvent system.

9. (previously amended) The method as claimed in claim 8, characterized in that the molar ratio of the NCA to *rac.trans*-octahydroindole-2-carboxylic acid is in the range from 1:1 to 1:1.6, and the acid value (pH) is kept in the basic range, during the reaction.

10. (previously amended) The method as claimed in claim 8, characterized in that mixtures of water and of a water-miscible organic solvent, preferably acetone, dioxane or tetrahydrofuran, is used as mixed aqueous solvent system.

11. (previously amended) The method as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the crystallization is carried out at a temperature in the range from -5°C to +30°C, the water content of the organic solvent during the crystallization of the salt being in the range of 2-4% by weight, and the water content of the organic solvent during the crystallization of diastereomer A1 being in the range of 0.05-4.0% by weight.

12. (previously amended) The method as claimed in claim 11, characterized in that an organic ester, preferably methyl acetate, ethyl acetate, propyl acetate, is used as organic solvent.

13. (previously amended) The method as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the product obtained by crystallization is purified by recrystallization or by elutriation in an organic solvent or in a mixture of such a solvent with water, preferably

in acetone/water, acetone, acetone/MTBE, ethyl acetate or ethyl acetate/MTBE.

14. (withdrawn) The crystalline polymorphic, substantially anhydrous, form A of trandolapril characterized by the XRD data listed in table 2.

15. (withdrawn) The crystalline polymorphic hydrous form B of trandolapril characterized by the XRD data listed in table 5 and by the fact that this form B has a water content in the range of 4-4.4% by weight.

16. (currently amended) A method for ~~preparing polymorphic form A~~ as claimed in claim ~~14~~ 13, characterized in that ~~trandolapril~~ the product obtained by crystallization is crystallized by recrystallization from an organic solvent or a mixture of organic solvents whereby form A is obtained.

17. (original) The method as claimed in claim 16, characterized in that the water content of the solvent does not exceed 0.2% by weight (<0.2% by weight).

18. (currently amended) A method ~~for preparing polymorphic form B~~ as claimed in claim ~~15~~ 13, characterized in

that ~~trandolapril~~ the product obtained by crystallization is crystallized by recrystallization from water or mixed aqueous systems at 0-25°C whereby form B is obtained.

19. (withdrawn) The use of form A as claimed in claim 14 as therapeutic active ingredients, preferably for treating cardiovascular diseases, preferably for treating high blood pressure and heart failure.

20. (withdrawn) The use of form B as claimed in claim 15 as therapeutic active ingredients, preferably for treating cardiovascular diseases, preferably for treating high blood pressure and heart failure.